Bosron, Jan. 29, 1869. huseits Anti-Slavery Society st ngs its existence, and every winter it furnished opportunity for the past, present and comin upions of freedom to spread their views befor appions of freedom to spread their views before country. The Convention of 1869 was held in Horticultural Hall here to-day and there were sent the same old faces who have been regular tors for the past thirty-five years. When the Contion was opened the irrepressible Wendell Philwas the first to make himself heard, and he

lived. That justice to the negro and due regard to the and prosperity of the nation, as well as fidelity to his s, demand an amendment to the constitution prohibit-y distinction in the States or the nation in civil and po-rights and privileges on account of race, color or prendition.

ved, That we beseech the nation to put an end to the which has dogged the steps of the republic ever since, and the angry agliation of fifty years, by petitions call to Congress, which shall be irresustible, for the of such an amendment, or such an amendment, but the common own in session, promptly to instruct our Senators and our Representatives in Congress to give all their instances of the common constitution of securing such an amendment of the

ad foreign, Southern and Normen, and the color States, ed., That in coolormity with the radical idea of civilization, as a preventive of future dangers and saure milispensable to the perjetinity of our republic on legislatures, everywhere and on the community, and especially on the churches, to space no effortional destruction of the spirit of caste, wherever an

Mr. Phillips, after reading the resolves, made a remarks congratulating the Convention upon presence of Mr. Sims, referred to above, and a brother of Thomas Sims, who was carried ton a fugitive slave a few years ago.

S. W. MENARD, the Louisiana Congressman, was he next speaker. Having pronounced a eulogy pon what had been done by the abolitionists for he colored men, he criticised in language of severity dings of the government toward the rebei saying that General Butler seemed to be the only seff Davis, the speaker thought, ought to be at the European nobility as at present. He thought the South was the possession of land. The postheir personal independence and future progress speaker continued by saying that he hoped that the colored men would be freely criticised in their public conduct, for thereby they would be instructed and improved. He instanced the recent convention of colored men at Washington, which he though was in some respects a failure, and of which he re-gretted to see the Washington Chronicle had given a rose colored account. He concluded by detailing the ces of the election in Louisiana, in which he was elected to Congress, and which he thought the House committee would indure as a legal and

ference to his former visit to Boston he proceeded detail the condition of the Southern colored men, so detail the condition of the Southern colored men, and described how the lands which had been given them by General Sherman in Georgia, were afterward taken away by Andrew Johnson under the amnesty broclamation. This was a hardship of the severest kind to them, and worked a complete temporary demoralization. The intervention of the Bureau officers and the army was in one or two cases necessary to quiet the uproar and confusion. After the excitement was over their first instructive effort was to purchase land. This was still their chief desire, and was almost a universal one. The speaker culogized the work and the fidelity of the teachers sent down by the Freedmen's societies to instruct the blacks. The enthusiasm with which the freedmen accepted the ballot was also dwelt upon. The orderly character of the election in the State of Georgia was referred to. No disturbance or violation of State or aw was reported, though 30,000 black 110,000 white votes were cast. The aight that this first occasion of the use of by the colored men was a triumphant of what the abolitionists had the ballot by the colored men was a triumphant windication of what the abolitionists had claimed for them in respect to the quantities of manhood and good citizenship. The ballot on the constitution was attended with some crowding and elbowing, but no fighting occurred. The whites were unarmed, though not in a very peacable frame of mind. The speaker said that the blacks had a decided majority in the State, but in deference to the advice of their Northern white friends they voted in many cases for white members of the Legislature. Thus the whites obtained a decided majority in both houses. The colored men felt no apprehension, however, that their rights would not be respected, because of the fair applit manifested by the whites in the Constitutional Convention. It proved that they were sadly mistaken, and the black members were accordingly expelled, thus nullifying the law of Congress. Among these white representatives was a Mr. Tumley, a pretended republican, who got only one white vote in his county, and that he cast himself. It was a favorite dodge of the so-called republican Speaker of the House to vacate the chair in favor of a democrat whenever any mischevious rulings respecting the blacks were desired. Twenty-four were thus expelled because they were unmistakably of African descent. Four were allowed to remain a few days will it could be ascertained whether they had more in the House to vacate the chair in favor of a democraft whenever any mischevious rulings respecting the blacks were desired. Twenty-four were thus
axpelled because they were unmistaxably of African
descent. Four were allowed to remain a few days
still it could be ascertained whether they had more
than one-eighth African blood in their veils, which
fact being established they, too, were expelled.
After this a reign of terror was attempted in the
State, and the Camilia outrage quickly followed.
After this a reign of terror was attempted in the
State, and the murder of Walker was described.
The circumstances of this affeir were detailed by the
speaker, and the murder of Walker was described.
The whites shot him several miles from the place
where the trouble began, and resolved to give his
body to the crows. After it had laid on the ground
four days a negro weat one night and buried it, but
before he had reached his home he, too, was shot,
though not killed. During is83 300 colored men had
beep killed in Georgia by the whites and no arrests
had been made, and more crimes of all kinds and
best punishment prevalled since the expulsion of the
bolored men from the Legislature and its reconstruction on the principle of a white man's government.
Most of the black leaders had fied to Atlanta, where
they now romain for safety.

Charles W. Slack, editor of the Commencealth, a
fadical organ, said that they were now on the eve of
realizing the hopes and desires of many terms; for
Congress would soon give them the constitutional
amendment securing suffage for the black man,
and, he hoped, also enfrancise the women of the
country. He did not believe that, with a regulation majority, Congress would done the following recofution, which was adopted anid much applause:—
Resolved, That as a result of the recolution of their was in
face. Honward, and be wafted on by all the friends of
antiversal freedom.

Wendell Phillips then offered the following revolution, which was adopted amid much applause:—
Resolved, That as a re

the early and entire abolition of cavery in that idiand.

W. J. Linton, of New York, lately from England, said that the independence of Guoa would be attended with the entire abolition of slavery, and he thought the friends of freedom in that island would be greatly encouraged if they could have sympathy unckind words from the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society. The speaker denounced politicians, and appresentatives and Senators would be done tway with, and affairs would be administered by the scople themselves.

the world.

Wended Phillips, being loadly called for, responded briefly. He spoke of Grant as a great mystery, and grayed God that in making up his calonet he would not keep Seward. He thought that the administration, after the 4th of March, would not be composed altogother of frattors, and that would be a great gain on the present administration. He thought that Iducoln drifted with the people and popular change of sentiment, and when he became satisfied that anything was demanded he would

san he ever knew who combined the fanatic ember of Congress. To bring about sufrage bould not make the mistake of trying to en-a Congressmen, but they should go into their tive districts and create a breeze, and have a ce go to them from their constituents that they did so and so they would be waked office at the next election.

message go to misse they did so and so misse they did so and so may be made at the next election.

Mrs. Core L. V. Daniels, a very eloquent speaker and a well known Spiritualist, addressed the Convention in the evening. She said that the presence of Mr. Sims and Mr. Menard in this body was evidence that there was no loyalty either in Louisiana dence that there was no loyalty either in Louisiana for one was here to escape the vengance

furnishing Banks she thought Massachuseus intrinshed Louislans with its most severe indiction. She also criticised Sheridan for failing to give proper protection to loyal citizens in New Orienas during his command there, and did not forget to touch upon what she termed the friendly silence of Andrew Johnson during the outrages in the South. Protection, she urged, is what the negro wants and must have, and to this end the efforts of the Anti-Shavery Society should be directed, and the incoming President must be uxeed to tread up to the mark, and Congress must give more strength to its laws and insist upon their vigorous enforcement.

Air. Sims, of Georgia, again addressed the Convention. He said that the colored man wanted the hadle, and the would not be satisfied until he had. I. He wanted it because it was his right, and because with it he could protect himself. They also wanted protection, as Mrs. Bankels had said, and they looked for much from their Friends in the North. Referring to the master of his expunsion from the Georgia Legislaure, he said that he had been promised by some owned by the said that he had been promised by some owned by the said that he had been promised by some owned by the said that he had been promised by some owned by the said that he had been promised by some owned by the said that he had been promised by some owned by the said that property.

Aaron M. Powell, editor of the Amit-Stavery Standard, urged that he society instruct Trumbull and other recreant Senators to resurrect the equal rights bill prepared by Senator Sumer. That measure, he believed, was just, and would secure a short cut to equal suffrage, and no time should be lost in passing it through Congress. Another duty of the society was to deprecate Congress for failing to impeace Tresident Johnson and pass resolves measure the peditor of the south story and the said that he war for freedom should be waged in the halls of Congress, and nowhere else. One reason, he said that he balok race would show as fair an average of me

a dozen others, who feared that their districts would not stand it and that they would not be re-elected. He would, he added, hold this Congress responsible if it failed to mitiate this amendment or failed to tering up the bill of Mr. Sumner. In concluding, he moved the passage of the resolutions offered in the morning, and upon their adoption the Conven-tion adjourned.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Dangers and Discomfits of Car Riding. We are constantly in receipt of letters showing the recklessness of human life and total disregard of the comforts of passengers evinced in the management of our city cars and trains running out of the city. Among the latest batch we have received is one arraigning the Harlem Railroad Company for not bay-ing the platform at Fordham lighted at night and compelling the passengers to get out in the dark, at the imminent risk of breaking their necks. It is also stated that there is no gate at the railroad crossing, and that while the passengers from the city are alighting and leaving the depot express trains from the opposite direction come dashing around a corner, and that not getting run over is the result of good luck and skilful maneuvre. Another complaint is converting passengers to show Another complaint is compelling passengers to show their tlekets at Twenty-sixth street, which sometimes is difficult from being encombered with packages and bundles, and thus necessitates waiting till the departure of the succeding train. This writer, in conclusion, suggests that if an accident like the one occurring on New Year's night happens again at the Fordham Crossing the caption should be "Premediated Murder on the Harfem Road." Another writerated Murder on the Harfem Road." Another writer corring on New Year's night nappears again at the Fordham Crossing the caption should be "Premedi-tated Murder on the Harlem Road." Another writer wastes a good deal of useless anothema on the sub-ject of overcrowding the city cars and with startling simplicity asks, "Does or does not the payment of the authorized fare entitle the passenger to a seat?" Still another writer descants on alleged neglect in not having the platform at Williamsorning highted.

Heid for Trial. A correspondent, after commending the recent article on this subject in the Herallo, for which the Park Bank robber's mysterious release from the Tombs after being "held for trial" on a previous charge of robbery furnished the basis, recites incharge of robbery furnished the basis, recites instances of similar character. In one of these cases he was the complainant, and therefore positively knowing to the facts. He had his pocket picked on a car. A known professional thief was caught with the property in his possession, taken before a police magnistrate and "held for trial." The thief was never brought to trial, and all he could learn was that he had been released. He states that on last Sunday night the store of Mesers. Sheehan & Halsted, No. 20 Chiff street, was robbed of several thousand deliars' worth of goods and three men caught with the stolen property in their possession. He closes his letter with the pertinent interrogatory, "Will these men be held for trial."

The Pire Department.

From Carmansville there comes a complaining jetter asserting gross insufficiency of the Fire De-partment in that locality. He say that on the 25th inst, a fire occurred at the corner of 152d street and Ninth avenue and that the building was entirely consumed before the fire engine com-pany and book and ladder company, only three blooks distant from the scene of the fire, arrived on the ground. This is stated as the third recent instance of this kind. It is suggested that the Fire Commissioners should reconstruct the Carmansville Fire Department.

Nitro-Glycerine and Gasoline.

A recent communication in the HERALD asserting gasoline to be a more dangerous explosive comgasoline to be a more daugerous explosive com-modity than nitro-giyeerine is emohatically denied. The writer of the denial gives proof of meaning what he says—that is, if he will come to the proof, by offer-ing to take the bung from a barrel of gasoline, apply a match with his own hands to the bunghole, and remain within ten feet of the barrel until the whole is consumed.

Slaughter Houses in Forty-Afth Street. The attention of the Board of Health is called to staughter houses in Forty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues. The hope is expressed that there is not a "ring" in the Board of Health or else-where through whose magical manipulations these nutsances are allowed to remain, "their offence smelling rank to heaven."

Hand Hydraulie Machines.

A writer imbuen with some of the tender feelings of Mr. Bergh for the brute creation, suggests the substitution of small hydraolic machines in place of horses on our city railroads. He says they can be worked by hand and used for this purpose just as well as they are how used in raising buildings.

The Paris Figure mentions that the tradespeople of that city have inaugurated a new system of advertising. In heu of a cart or van covered with printed canvas and drawn by a horse, numbers of velocipedes are now brought into requisition, behind which is affixed a neat board on which is painted the nature of the trade. The system is more stories and sconomical.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

THE PRINTERS STRIKE

The journeymen job printers now on a strike were again in consultation yesterday at noon. They seem to have the impression that the more secret they keep their deliberations the sooner and the better they will succeed. This probably is the only reason they have for excluding the representatives of the press. But if they believe that they are successful in preventing the press from obtaining whatever of information is of general interest they will be convinced of their mistake by reading this report. The meeting was addressed by a number of members, all urging energetically the necessity of holding out, and all denouncing stintlessity the "New York Printing Company" as a set of rapacious cormorants, who feeds on the public treasury and yet are unwilling to give the laborer his due. Resolutions were offered and passed manimously embodying their views in a somewhat milder form, and a committee was appointed to see the Supervisors of the county and to propose an investigation into the affairs of the Printing Company. The ire of the printers appears to be directed especially against this company, and if all the things said about it at this meeting be true it spunds rather ridiculous that a committee should be appointed to wait on the Board of Supervisors with complaints and appeals, for that—provided always that the statements made are true—would practically amount to suing the wolf for devouring the lamb, before a whole conclave of wolves. The meeting addomined at three o'clock P. M. and most of the members repaired to No. 3 Chambers street, to the rooms of the Frinter's Library, where new members were received, the weekly allowances to those on strike paid, but no further business transacted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
It is not assumed that the public at large are sufficiently interested in the conflict and controversy preand the workmen to make it worth while, on that parent discrepancy in the public press emanating from the two parties; but, as such statements are ap-pearing from day to day, I propose to show how they may have originated and what measure of trnth they contam.

the proprietors of which are named—are paying the scale demanded of them, and such state-ment may be substantiated in this way, in many offices where misce

that in many offices where miscellaneous work is done the employers long since advanced the rate of wages to the better class of workmen to the amount now demanded for mere typos and bunglers, and as this better class possesses that intelligence which enables them to command a higher rate for their services they are able thereby also to comprehend the reason why employers cannot accede to the demand made upon them in the scale attempted to be enforced. On this point—that such men are retained—and this solely, it is believed, is the statement put forth that many employers are accepting the new scale of wages.

It is a fact canable of the most perfect demonstration that the rate of wages in other cities is so much lower than has been demanded and paid here that the class of work that was relied on as affording the only chance for reasonable profit in book composition, viz., reprint, has to a great extent been sent elsewhere, devolving upon the printing houses of this city the execution of exceptional manuscript works requiring the most careful and expensive elaboration, while at the same time the loss of so much reprint work involved them in the most severe compelition with each other, as well as with other cities. Yet, in view of this fact and of a recession from their own prices of from twenty to thirty per cent, no demand was made upon the workmen for an abalement from their scale.

If will be observed, therefore, that although there are many offices in this city that are not greatly affected by this movement, on account of the sacrifices already made by them, having chosen to retain their good workmen at rates now demanded for the incompetent, yet there is a specious and partial character in the statements made concerning the offices accepting some of the terms of the workmen

acting good workmen at rates now demanded for the incompetent, yet there is a specious and partial character in the statements made concerning the offices accepting some of the terms of the workmen that are calculated to mislead those who are inter-ested in the subject, but have not given it fair con-sideration.

that are calculated to miscand closes who are intersideration.

No member of the profession who was present on
Priday at the meeting of employers could question
the unanimity of their sentiment and action concerning the strike. It is believed that no important
printing house in the city, apart from those engaged
in executing their own work, was unrepresented
either in person or by assurances of co-operation to
those who were present, and it was unanimously resolved not to accede to demands so arbitrarily put
forth.

Individually, there are many employers who are
not opposed to any advance that can be based on
reason and consistency, and I have endeavored to
show that neither have been greatly exercised by the
workmen engaged in the present strike.

The interests of employers and their workmen are
to this degree identical that if the wages paid here
are such that the work cannot be relained on account
of its affording no profit the workmen cannot enforce the demand for increased wages; and it certainly requires no argument to show that if the
promises set forth are correct the conclusion is inevitable that the strike cannot be maintained.

CAXTON.

CAXTON.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Journeyme Bakers' Protective Benevolent Association was held last night at Putnam Hall, corner of Third avenue and Twelfth street, a large assemblage being pres-ent. Mr. Thomas Beatty, the President, having called the meeting to order,

tion from the German journeymen bakers No. 3, who requested permission to be allowed in the room in order to gain information, with a view of unity of delegation was allowed to remain.

The Treasurer, Mr. Eugene Kerrigan, reported that there were \$471 45 in bank.

tered the room and was invited to address the meet-ing. He said he would give all the ining. He said he would give all the information he could to the German bakers first, who he was happ to understand were going to send a delegation to the Workingmen's Union. The initiation fee in the Workingmen's Union. The initiation fee in the Workingmen's Union was five doilars and the monthly dues two doilars, and they would be entitled to a delegation of three members. Mr. Ennis then went on to draw a vivid picture of the grievances under which the journeymen bakers labored. comparing them to those endured by the shackled slave in the Southern States and said that now was the time, or never, for them to stand up and vindicate their rights, and if they did so they would dare maintain them. It was a scandul and a shame in this enlighteened age that they had to work 120 hours a week for the small pittance of from five doilars to nine doilars. He showed them what good the association, to which he belonged had effected, not by money mainly, but by concert of action, in vanquishing the tyranny of capital and unscrupulous bosses, and assured the pourneymen bakers of the moral support and sringsthy of the Trades' Union. He was not an advocate for men organizing and combining against the interest of their employers. But let them have sufficient to keep themselves and families in a decent way, as workingmen, as mechanics and as clitzens ought. Let them have sufficient to have some of the pleasures of life as well as their employers. Let them be able to go to the Park and enjoy the beauties of nature occasionally, He believed that there was scarcely a journeyman baker in the city who had ever had the chance to visit the Park or any place where he could get a monthful of fresh are. The crisis was upon them now, and if they did not now rise they would be down for ever. (Cheers.)

Several gentlemen pitched into the editor of a Bohemian paper for publishing what they called lies and calumnles in regard to the journeymen bakers and a thousand of them being in a starving condition. They declared that they ever were in a bet ing. He formation he could to the German bakers

CARELESSNESS ON RAILROADS.

Punishment of a Railroud Omeial for Neglect of Duty. WILESSEARRS, Luzerne county, Pa., Jan. 28, 1809. }
On the morning of the 3d November last a train of

On the morning of the 2d November has a train of empty coal cars was ascending a grade of forty-five feet to the mile on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad out of the Lehigh valley. A freight train was following on the same track, some five miles behind. The coal train stopped on the track to raise more steam and Robert Hamilton, the brakeman on the rear car, jumped off and started for the engine to warm himself, instead of remaining at his post, as it was his duty to do. Sixteen of the rear cars broke loose from the train, and, no one applying any brakes, they ran train, and, no one applying any brakes, they ran down the mountain into the approaching train and was tried to-day in our Court of Quarter Seasions, Judge John M. Conyngham presiding, and found guilty of criminal negligence, and sentenced to the State Penitentiary for thirteen months.

The following are the provisions of the statute of Pennsylvania upon which the above sentence is

ted. It would be well that other States adopt

all m liar chagdiments:—

An act to promote the unfety of traveller to punish negligent and carviess employes to surrown. I. Be it enacted by the Senate a presentatives of the Commonwealth of General Assembly met, and it is hereby on thority of the same. From and after the part of the present or other transportation commander. road of the control of the company of some in this State shall rafuse or neglect to obey any rule or regulation of such company, or by reason of negligence or wifful misconduct shall fail to observe any presultion or rule which it was his duty to obey and observe, and shall reproduce the company or death to any person or persons and observe, and supprocesses of seathers shall be deemed guilty of a miscemeanor, and on conviction thereof abail to sanitaneously fail or in the State Pentientiary not exceeding five years. Provided That nothing in this set shall be controled to be abre to a trial and conviction for any other or higher offence, or to relieve such person strom liability in a civil action for such damages as may have been sustained.

SEC. 2. Itshall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the city or county where any such laquiries may have happened, as soon as he shall have notice of the same, to take immediate section and legal measures for the apprehension and control of the person of the darged with measures. pened, as soon as he shall have notice of the same, to is immediate section and legal measures for the apprehension a arrest of the person, or personas who may be charged eausing the injuries as aforesaid, and to direct subporna issue from any justice of the peace, to winesses, to spin and testify on the part of the Commonwealth counting at offences, charged as aforesaid, and to proceedure the offens as in other cases of mastemeanor. And prove the form That no conviction of the employe shall relies the compa from any liability for any such injuries or death.

SPORTING.

The approaching event between Tom Allen and Charles Gallagher is the absorbing topic of interest

Charies Gallagher is the absorbing topic of interest, though there appears to be only one opinion as to the result, the betting two to one on Allen, which odds nevertheless find numerous takers. Both men have already commenced training in earnest, and a most determined encounter is anticipated.

It is expected that O'Baldwin will be severely dealt with in Boston when he comes up for sentence. Wormald, in bolting, when he got the chance, and leaving his sureties to settle with the authorities, only realized the anticipations of many who suspected him all along to be what he has shown himself. a

ed him all along to be what he has shown himself, humbug. The Grand Jury of Essex county. Mass. were engaged on Tuesday in taking testimony relative to the one round fight at Lynnfield The fight between Donovan, of Chicago, and Boyne of Peru, Ind., for \$600, at catch weight, which came off at Tipton, Ind., on the 25th, is said to have been a desperate affair. Both men were severely pumished. Donovan won by a foul on the part of Boyne, though the friends of the latter were confident of success. Since George Rooke has accepted the challenge of Patsey Reardon, nothing has been heard of the affair. The former has anxiously awaited a reply, but none came, and as he intends to start for California, the sporting fraternity purpose giving a sparring exhibition in his behalf on the 4th proximo. An interesting affair is anticipated. Rooke and Rocky will "wind up."

A complimentary testimonial will be tendered to Billy Edwards, light weight champion, and D. Harris, at the New York Swimming Academy, on Tuesday evening. of Peru, Ind., for \$600, at catch weight, which can

ris, at the New York Swimming Academy, and ay evening.

The following are among some of the principal contests announced:—February 13—Pat Hollaran and Hill Keres, for \$200; 13—James Dugan and Bit Horan, for \$200 to 13—James Dugan and Bit Horan, for \$500; 16—John Hunter and Patrick Bassett, in Pennsyvania, for \$200 a side; 23—Tom Alle and Charley Gallagher, for \$1,000 and the champion ship of America; 25—Daniel Dolan and Michaw Welsh, in Massachusetts, for \$500.

Pigeon shooting has been largely engaged throughout the country during the past week, though very few important trials of skill took place. Owing to an insufficient observance of the rules difmar the pleasure of the sport. It would be well, therefore, that the two judges chosen for any match should be thoroughly acquainted with the regula-

A considerable sum of money changed hands a the contest at Providence between Taylor and Tinker for \$000 at seventy-five birds each, twenty yards rise and eighty yards bounds. It vight that Taylor did not realize the anticipation of his friends, though he was the favorite in the betting. After a well contested match, during who some excellent shots were made, Tinker won, haing killed six birds more than his opponent. Tinker score, sixty-one birds killed; Taylor's score, fix five killed.

score, sixty-one birds killed; Taylor's score, fifty five killed.

An interesting match between Rheims and Daley came off at Bridgeport last week, the conditions being forty birds, eighteen yards rise and sixty yards boundary. The competition was very keen and terminated in favor of Rheims, who killed twenty seven and missed thirteen, while his opponent killed but twenty-four and missed sixteen. Kheims was subsequently defeated by Moreton at ten single birds each, the latter killing nine to Rheims' six. The matter did not end there, however, for Rheims inmediately challenged the victor for \$250. A match was accordingly arranged to take place in Troy two weeks hence, at thirty birds, single rises.

The contest between R. Randolph and J. W. Sin clair at Hariem was won by the latter by two birds. The contestants shot at seventeen birds, twenty-one yards boundary, for \$100 a side.

The following matches are announced:—February 2—James Mowlan and Sannuel Wykoff, at Hariford, Conn., for \$200; 11th—J. Caldwell and Henry Murray, at Salem, for \$500; 15th—Samuel Fowler and John Webster, at Brockville, C. W., for \$260.

The result of the great match between Dion and Foster, at Montreal, on Thursday, will render the de ciding contest between those skillful billiardists on not the most, exciting ever played in this com try. Foster was victorious on the first occasion, white Dion has carried the honors of the second game, and who will be the final victor remains to be seen. A report of the recent match has already appeared, and nothing remains to be added but that Foster,

from the start, and doubtiess the surrounding circumstances of the occasion contributed not a little to his success.

A match producing almost wild excitement was played at Clevciand on Friday week tast, between Frawley and Rhines, for \$500. The match consisted of 1,500 points. Frawley won when apparently adds were against him. Rhine's last run was 157, having only four to go. Frawley's ball was in the pocket and all the balls in the string. He had 117 to make and by a splendid bank with the mace commenced the run and eventually succeeded in winning, amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of delight.

The following are announced:—February 23, in Chicago, match for \$1,000 a side, between John Frawley and Thomas Foley; four-ball carom game, push shot allowed, 1,500 points up. April —, in New York, tournament for the champiouship of the improved American game. Entries—Rudolphe, Dion, Foster, Deery and Goldthwait.

and Weimes, of Brooklyn, for \$200, the contestants to row a five mile race on the Harlem river on the ist

The various cross belonging to the Hadson Aran-teur Rowing Association are making preparations for forthcoming contests. It is considered that the coming boating season will be the best ever held under the auspices of the association, as its rules and regulations will be strictly adhered to. It is to be hoped that the contests between the different clubs on the river will be more frequent than last way.

cinbs on the river will be more frequent than last year.

A scullers' race, which created some interest among the rowing frateranty—nore particularly the 'below bridge' division—took place on Tuesday, the 12th inst., between Frank Kilsby, of Old Barge House, and David Coombs, of Horstydown, England, the course being from Putney to Mortlake, and the stakes firty pounds a side. Hoth men are well known on the river. The contest at the commencement was exceedingly close, but towards the close Kitsby increased his speed and won by six lengths. On Saturday, the six hinst, G. Carr, of Dent's Hole, and W. Hornby, of Gateshead, once more tested conclusions in an open boat mutch, for forty pounds, over a two mile course on the Tyne, from the High Level bridge to the Meadows House. About two years ago the same men contended under similar ulreamstances, and on that occasion Hornsby suffered a somewhat easy defeat. Hornsby now won in turn by nearly thirty yards.

A pan-cared race for fity dollars aside and the championship between Taylor and Renforth (champion) of England, and Scott and Thompson, is sunounced.

Pedestrianism.

The weather during the past week has been somewhat antagonistic to pedestrianism, and consequently very few exhibitions were given. Among the most recent and important was that between Davis and Sewell (two hundred yards), for \$200 a side, at St. Louis. A spiendid start was effected, and after an excellent contest Davis was declared the winner by a yard and a haif.

A foot race has been arranged for between John Willis and Henry Saira. The men signed articles of agreement to run a four-infle race on the 6th of March for \$500 a side. The men signed articles of agreement to run a four-infle race on the 6th of Thursday night.

At Hyde the Park grounds, England, Bird and Hindle, the renowned pedestrians, have been at length matched against each other, for twenty-five pounds a side, to run 880 yards. It is, we believe, the Scotchman's favorite distance, Bird having mostly distinguished himself at a mile, but the latter will have the advantage over his opponent of running at the ground on which he has practiced from boyhood. The match is expected to be a very exciting one and is eausing a large amount of interest.

The following matches are announced:—January

terest.
The following matches are announced:-January 25, John Powell and Iac Rooney, at Utien, N. Y., for \$200; 16th, James Rowan and George Buell, at lake Simcoe, C. W., for \$200; 2th, John Wilcox and J. Meaver, at Borne, N. Y., for \$20

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The bank statement for the week just closed is thout any striking feature. The changes in the without any sarking reactive. The changes is the different items are unimportant, except in specie, which has decreased over a million of dollars, in consequence of large shipments and the large excess of customs receipts over disbursements of government coin. The totals, as compared with the previous week, are as follows:—

The increase of legal tenders, nearly brings up the loss of reserve occasioned by the decrease in specie.

Money was in ample supply at seven per cent, with the usual exceptions at six. An appearance of activity was given early in the afternoon by the shifting of loans, caused by the fluctuations in the stock market; but it disappeared with the close of banking hours. Some loans were made at seven per cent for periods extending beyond the next quarterly bank statement. quarterly bank statement.

Gold was dull and transactions quite limited. The

price fluctuated between 136 and 136 %. The latter was the opening price, and an effort was made to sustain it on the strength of expected large ship-ments of gold consequent upon a diminished supply of cotton bills next week. The steamers took out or cotton ones next week. The scenarios costs on o specie to-day, and the attempt failed. The carrying rate for gold varied from five and a half to seven per cent. The range in price was as follows:

10 A. M. 136½ 1 P. M. 136½
11.37 A. M. 136½ 2 P. M. 136½
11.57 A. M. 136½ 3 P. M. 136
12 M. 136½ 4 P. M. 136

The closing quotation at five o'clock was 136% The transactions to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:-

with a tendency to lower figures. The following are quotations:—Sterling, prime bankers', sixty days, 109% a 109%; do., sight, 110½ a 110%; Paris, long, 5.18% a 5.15; do., shorf, 5.13% a 5.12%; Antwerp, 5.17% a 5.16%; Swiss, 5.17% a 5.16%; Hamburg, 36% a 36%; Amsterdam, 41 a 41%; Frankfort, 41% a

a 30%; Amsterdam, 41 a 41%; Frankfort, 41% a 41%; Bremen, 79 a 79%; Berlin, 71% a 72.

Government bonds were weak in consequence of the decline in gold and through sympathy with a decline in the issues of '67, which yielded to the bearish influence of the shorts. There is a general dulness in the market for United States securities. The reinvestment demand has been largely satisfied, and the speculative interest is almost entirely diverted to the stock market. Prices were firm at the close, with the following quotations:—United States sixes, 1831, registered, 111% a 111%; do., coupon, 112% a 112%; five-twentes, registered, 109% a 109%; do., coupon, 1862, 113% a 113%; do., 1864, 109% a 109%; do., 1865, 110% a 110%; do., new, 1865, 108% a 108%; do., 1865, 110% a 110%; do., new, 1865, 108% a 108%; do., 1867, 108% a 108%; do., 1868, 108% a 109%; ten-forties, regis tered, 105% a 106; do., coupon, 108% a 108%; cur

rency bonds, 101 1/4 a 101 1/4.

wide fluctuations produced by large realizations. On the one hand it was conceded that those "long" of stocks were anxious for a "turn," and hence the general rush at the boards to get rid of them. On the other it was stated that the market was compelled to yield in consequence of the depressing effect of the final passage of the railway fare reduction bil in the Illinois Legislature. Both causes were sufficient to affect the market for a decline, and there was a in the railway list. The defeat of the Eric clique in getting possession of the Columbus and Chicago road was doubtless one source of uneasiness; for the whole market has been sustained by the vast schemes contemplated or in course of achievement by this party. Their check at so important a stage of their progress was interpreted as unfavorable to their plans. The non-registration of Erie—the only corporation which has not complied with the rule of the boards—was also not complied with the rule of the courts—was also a cause for weakening confidence in the stability of the present high prices. There were no "shorts," however. Those who sold disposed of stock in their possession. The "bears" are too timid as yet to begin an attack. The delay in the Jencks-vanderbilt decision is interpreted as unfavorable to the removal of the injunction. If the injunction be con-tinued it will be disastrous to the interests of those who are so heavily "long" of those stocks which are said to be in for a scrip dividend a la New York Central. The last mentioned stock went down to 161% to-day, and was followed by Hudson and Harlem. A better feeling prevailed in the afternoon subsequent to the receipt of a telegram intimating that the Governor of Illinois would veto and defeat the bill which prostocks and, by sympathy, in the rest of the list. The exceptions to the general market were the express stocks, which were very buoyant, Adams touching 65%. All these stocks have been or will be regis

The lease of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, made to the Pan Handle Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company jointly, is perpetual, and provides that the lessees are furnish all the equipment which may be required without charge to the lessees; all through traffic is to be pro-rated over the roads of the three companies, all taxes are to be first paid out of the gross earnings, and the balance of the gross earnings is to be divided, 30 per cent to the lessors and 70 per cent to the lessees, and the lessees guarantee that the minimum sum produced by the o per cent each and every year shall be not less than the interest on the entire bonded debt of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company. If in my one year it should be insufficient for that If in any one year it should be insufficient for that purpose the lessees are to make up the deficiency without charge to the lessees, thus inaking a positive guarantee for the interest upon its entire bonded debt. The lessees are also to provide for the sinking fund of the Columbus, Chiengo and Indiana Central Company for the redemption of its bonds out of their own funds. All existing contracts of the Columbus, Chiengo and Indiana Central Company are assumed and contracts of the tessees, and the lease preand guaranteed by the lessees, and the lease pre-cindes any contract for a division of earnings be-tween the Pittsburg, Port Wayne and Chicago and

tween the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Pan Handle companies, without the consent of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Contral Company.

Transactions at the first open board included sales of Adams at 64½; Merchants', 17½; Pacific Mail, 119½; Westera Union, 38½; New York Central, 163½; Canton, 61; Eric, 38½; Harlen, 185; Reading, 97; Chicago and Alton preferred, 144½; Wabash, 65½; Hudson River, 135½; St. Paul, 76½; Ohto and Mississippi, 39; St. Paul preferred, 163½; Michigan Southern, 94½; Pittsburg, 35½; Toledo, 163½; Rock Island, Inbig; Northwestern preferred, 61½. preferred, 01%.

The market at the regular board was firmer for the

The market at the regular board was affine to the general list and strong for the express stocks.

The closing quotations of the last open board were as follows:—Cumberland, 38% a 50; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 30 a 31; American, 44 bid; Adams, 64% a 66%; United States, 55% a 56; Merchants' Union, 17% Co. 8 Express, 30 a 31; American, 42 doi: Amais, 43; a 65; United States, 53% a 56; Merchants' Union, 17% a 18; Quickaliver, 24 a 24%; Canton, 60% a 60%; Mariposa, 7 a 9; do. preferred, 23% a 25; Pacific Mail, 119% a 119%; Western Union Telegraph, 38% a 38%; do, preferred, 50 a 64; Hudson Biver, 134% a 134%; Harlem 155 a 135%; Reading, 65% a 95%; Chicago and Alton, 131% bid; do. preferred, 160 bid; Bankers and Brokors', 165%; Wahash, 656 64%; do. preferred, 79%; Milw aukee and 81. Paul, 76% a 77; do. preferred, 95% a 95%; Fort Wayne, 121 a 121%; Ohio and Mississippi, 38% a 38%; Michigan Contral, 113%; a 139%; Pittsburg, 94% a 94%; Toledo, 165% a 165%; Rock Bland, 130%; Northwestern, 84 a 84%; do. preferred, 65%; a 165%; Toledo, 165% a 165%; Rock Bland, 130%; Northwestern, 84 a 84%; do. preferred, 61%; Boston Water Power, 15% a 16.

There was no late sessions of either of the boards and the Long Room adjourned at four o'clock. The pressure to sell continued and prices gravitated flownward. The bank statement, showing as it did

no cause for uneasiness on account of money, gave more assurance to holders if took and there was a partial recovering in some of the list as the end of the day approached. Prices were very fluctuating, however, and different quotations prevailed on the street at the same time, oftentimes with a wide difference. There was a good deal of timidity among some holders and an unwillingness to keep their stock over Sunday, which fact kept the market constantly changing. At five o'clock the following were the prices as near as it was possible to gather them in the wavering consistion of the street market.—New York Central, 162% a 162%; Eric, 38% a 38%; Fort Wayne, 120% a 121; Michigan Southern, 93% a 93%; Rock Island, 130% bid; Reading, 96%; Northwestern, 83% a 88%; do. preferred, 90% a 90%; Toledo, 164% bid; Pittaburg, 22% a 93; St. Paul. ex dividend, 66% a 67%; do. preferred, ex dividend, 82%; Ohio and Missispipi, 38% a 38%; Pacific Mail, 119% a 119%; Western Union, 38% a 38%; Adams Express, 64% bid.

Southern bonds opened firm and improved under a good demand at the regular board, where the following quotations prevailed on the call:—Tenneasee sixes, ex coupon, 67% a 67%; Virginia sixes, ex coupon, 57% a 59; Alabama fives, 65% bid; Alabama eights, 92 a 93; Louislana kixes, 70-bid; Georgia sixes, 88 bid; Georgia sixes, 98 in 198; Louislana sixes, new, 61% a 69%; Invento Carolina sixes, ex coupon, 63 a 64%; North Carolina sixes, new, 61% a 69%; Invento finally on the street as follows:—Old bonds, 71 a 73%; Ievee sixes, 60% a 69%; Ievee cights, 85 a 85%.

It will have been remarked that there has been a decline of about three per cent in Louisana securities in consequence of a rumor to the effect that the fax to be levied to provide for the interest on them was dec

was declared unconstitutional and would not be paid. This report turns out to be false, and the letters received from New Orleans to-day explain the

whole matter.

The tax alluded to has no bearing whatever upon the bonds. The tax in dispute is a one per cent tax which is now being levied to pay off at one stroke before the 1st of April the entire floating indebtedness of the State, amounting to \$1,950,000, and is opposed by a few politicians, but is being generally paid by all the property holders, and this adverse decision of a local judge is to be carried to the Su-preme Court, as it is considered a general benefit to the citizens there to have this floating debt paid off at once. .

The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in this city for the week have been as follows:-

 Oustom
 House.
 Sub-Treasur

 Jan. 25...831,315
 \$1,207,981
 \$95,721

 Jan. 27...335,041
 \$1,297,09
 \$92,731

 Jan. 27...335,041
 \$1,157,578
 690,101

 Jan. 28...258,962
 \$92,331
 675,842

 Jan. 29...500,318
 \$90,671
 685,540

 Jan. 30...444,000
 1,845,926
 6,103,606
 Balances. \$85,850,813 \$6,977,180 \$7,465,658 \$7,716,176 \$7,931,307 \$3,673,727 The exports of specie from this port during the 5,000 432.727 9,780

The exports of specie from this port duri week have been as follows:—
January 23—Steamer Denmark, Liverpool—
Gold bars.
January 25—Brig Katinas, Para—
Amerian gold.
January 27—Steamer Hammonia, Havre—
Silver bars.
January 28—Steamer Hammonia, London—
American gold.
January 28—Steamer Hammonia, Hamburg
Foreign silver.
January 27—Steamer Kangaroo, Hallfax—
Sovoreigns.
January 27—Steamer Java, Liverpool—
American gold.
January 28—Steamer Eagle, Havana—
American gold.
January 28—Steamer Eagle, Havana—
American silver.
Spanish gold.
January 28—Steamer New York, London—
Foreign silver.
January 28—Steamer New York, London—
January 28—Steamer New York, London—
January 28—Steamer New York, London—
January 28—Steamer New York, London— 55,000 40,000 6,000 34,000 January 28—Steamer New York, London— Silver bars January 29—Brig Spring Bird, Maracalbo— American gold. 232 800 20,000 \$3,214,379

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Saturday, Jan. 30-10:15 A. M. 500 Am Ner Un Exp. 20 United States Ex | ank | 50 | 6P, PHW & Chi RR | 124 | 104 | 1000 Chi o Miss RR | 39 | 18k | 104 | 107 Chi o Miss RR | 39 | 18k | 104 | 107 Chi o Miss RR | 39 | 100 Lake Shore RR | 107 Lake Shore RR | 107 Lake Shore RR | 107 Lake Shore RR | 108 | 100 Chi o A 10 Chi o A

Receipts and Disbursements at the Offi the United States Assistant Treasurer at Ne \$9,702,415 10,984,000 2,004,046 2,630,000 1,310,171 5,093,435 4,161 1,493,596 7,838,940 8,439 19,517,871 Internal revenue
Three per cent certificates.
Post Office Department
Transfers.
Patent fees
Miscellaneous.
Disbursing accounts.
Assay Office.
Interest accounts.

89,627,078 Payments:—
Treasury drafts. \$35,275,843
Post Office drafts 1,372,982
Dishursing accounts 9,542,644
Assay Office 137,562
Interest accounts, viz.:—18
15,513,453 Receipts for customs in January, 1869....

Increase in 1869..... \$2,497,826 Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the Month Ending January 30, 1869.

Petal. \$462,000
Deposits of silver, including purchasea:
Foreign coin. \$12,000
Foreign bullion. \$18,000
United States bullion (contained its gold). \$6,000
United States bullion (sontained. \$4,000
United States bullion (Colorado). \$10,000
United States bullion (Colorado). \$600
United States bullion (Keyada). \$7,000 Total \$88,000 total deposits—payable in bars \$400,000 Payable in coin. 120,000 Total.....

old bars stamped. \$100,269
Fransmitted to Colled States Mint, Philadelphia, for collage. 8,481

TROUBLES OF THE ERIE CORPANY.—The stock-holders of the Cieveland and Mahoning Railroad are preparing for vigorous war against the Eric Company. They voted to sustain the action of the directors in protesting against the transfer of the lease held by the Atlantic and Great Western Company to the Eric Company. The new Board of Directors was authorized to take measures to receive the control of the road, it being claimed that under the laws of Ohn the Atlantic and Great Western has forfeited its lease of the Cleveland and Mahoning road, by attempting to transfer it to a corporation out of the State.—Comments Chromical Jan 28.